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APPLICATION NO.	F.	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/789,359	02/26/2004		James H. Brauker	DEXCOM.037A	5145
20995	7590	11/27/2006		EXAM	IINER
		NS OLSON &	SMITH,	SMITH, PAUL B	
2040 MAIN STREET FOURTEENTH FLOOR				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
IRVINE, CA	A 92614			3763	

DATE MAILED: 11/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		0 0				
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/789,359	BRAUKER ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Paul B. Smith	3763				
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RI WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILIN - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicatio - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory p - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by s Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	G DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re n. eriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON' statute, cause the application to become AB.	CATION. Poply be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5	31 August 2006.					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☒	☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for all	owance except for formal matte	ers, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice und	der <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>15-36</u> is/are pending in the applic	eation.	·				
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>15-36</u> is/are rejected.		•				
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	nd/or election requirement.	·				
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Example 1	miner.					
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>26 February 2004</u> i	s/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ o	objected to by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeyan	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the co	rrection is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	e Examiner. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for a) All b) Some * c) None of:	eign priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).				
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority docum	nents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority docum		oplication No				
3. Copies of the certified copies of the	priority documents have been	received in this National Stage				
application from the International Bu	ıreau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a	a list of the certified copies not	received.				
Attachment(s)		·				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		ummary (PTO-413)				
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 	·)/Mail Date formal Patent Application				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/11/2005 7/21/2005.	6) Other:	 ·				

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DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 10/11/2005 and
 7/21/2005 are acknowledged. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of
 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner considers the references cited therein.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 3. Claims 15-17, 22-25, 26-29, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lord *et al.* ('186).
- 4. Lord *et al.* discloses an infusion system comprising an implantable glucose sensor (16), a receiver (28) and a medicament delivery device (14). The medicament delivery device comprises an implantable infusion pump. (See Figure 1) The infusion pump may be programmed to deliver medicine or maybe manually activated to deliver medicine. (Column 4 Lines 5-10) The receiver is disclosed as a wristband that is detachably connected to said patient. (See Figure 1) Said receiver communicates with said infusion pump and said sensor via a wireless connection. (Column 3 Lines 49-67)

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5. It appears that Lord *et al.* reasonably discloses every element of claims 15-17, 22-25, 26-29 and 33.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 8. Claims 18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lord *et al.* ('186) in view of Connelly *et al.* ('229).
- 9. Lord *et al.* discloses an infusion system comprising an implantable glucose sensor (16), a receiver (28) and a medicament delivery device (14). The medicament delivery device comprises an implantable infusion pump. (See Figure 1) The infusion pump may be programmed to deliver medicine or maybe manually activated to deliver

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medicine. (Column 4 Lines 5-10) The receiver is disclosed as a wristband that is detachably connected to said patient. (See Figure 1) Said receiver communicates with said infusion pump and said sensor via a wireless connection. (Column 3 Lines 49-67)

- 10. Lord *et al.* fails to disclose a medicament delivery device comprising a syringe or pen injector.
- 11. Connelly et al. teaches that it is common in the art of insulin therapy to use either a syringe or pen to deliver insulin to a patient. (See Column 1 Lines 34-38)
- 12. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of Lord *et al.* with the teachings of Connelly *et al.* to provide either a syringe or pen as a medicament delivery device.
- 13. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lord *et al.* ('186) in view of Mitragotri *et al.* ('599).
- 14. Lord *et al.* discloses an infusion system comprising an implantable glucose sensor (16), a receiver (28) and a medicament delivery device (14). The medicament delivery device comprises an implantable infusion pump. (See Figure 1) The infusion pump may be programmed to deliver medicine or maybe manually activated to deliver medicine. (Column 4 Lines 5-10) The receiver is disclosed as a wristband that is

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detachably connected to said patient. (See Figure 1) Said receiver communicates with said infusion pump and said sensor via a wireless connection. (Column 3 Lines 49-67)

- 15. Lord *et al.* fails to disclose a medicament delivery device comprising one or more transdermal patches.
- 16. Mitragotri *et al.* teaches the use of a transdermal patch to administer insulin to a diabetic patient. (See Column 5 Lines 35-45)
- 17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of Lord *et al.* with the teachings of Mitragotri *et al.* to provide a medicament delivery device comprising a transdermal patch.
- 18. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lord *et al.* ('186) in view of Mullins ('533).
- 19. Lord *et al.* discloses an infusion system comprising an implantable glucose sensor (16), a receiver (28) and a medicament delivery device (14). The medicament delivery device comprises an implantable infusion pump. (See Figure 1) The infusion pump may be programmed to deliver medicine or maybe manually activated to deliver medicine. (Column 4 Lines 5-10) The receiver is disclosed as a wristband that is

detachably connected to said patient. (See Figure 1) Said receiver communicates with said infusion pump and said sensor via a wireless connection. (Column 3 Lines 49-67)

- 20. Lord *et al.* fails to disclose a medicament delivery device comprising a spray or inhaler.
- 21. Mullins teaches an inhaler that sprays insulin for treating diabetes. (See Column 7 Lines 25-35)
- 22. It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Lord *et al.* with the teachings of Mullins to provide a medicament delivery device comprising an inhaler.
- 23. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lord *et al.* ('186) in view of Yamaguchi *et al.* ('516).
- 24. Lord *et al.* discloses an infusion system comprising an implantable glucose sensor (16), a receiver (28) and a medicament delivery device (14). The medicament delivery device comprises an implantable infusion pump. (See Figure 1) The infusion pump may be programmed to deliver medicine or maybe manually activated to deliver medicine. (Column 4 Lines 5-10) The receiver is disclosed as a wristband that is

detachably connected to said patient. (See Figure 1) Said receiver communicates with said infusion pump and said sensor via a wireless connection. (Column 3 Lines 49-67)

- 25. Lord *et al.* fails to disclose a glucose sensor comprising an enzyme membrane.
- 26. Yamaguchi *et al.* teaches an enzyme sensor that is able to sense glucose level in a patient. (See Abstract)
- 27. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Lord *et al.* with the teachings of Yamaguchi *et al.* to provide a glucose sensor comprising an enzyme membrane.
- 28. Claims 31-32, 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lord *et al.* ('186) in view of Mann *et al.* ('743).
- 29. Lord *et al.* discloses an infusion system comprising an implantable glucose sensor (16), a receiver (28) and a medicament delivery device (14). The medicament delivery device comprises an implantable infusion pump. (See Figure 1) The infusion pump may be programmed to deliver medicine or maybe manually activated to deliver medicine. (Column 4 Lines 5-10) The receiver is disclosed as a wristband that is detachably connected to said patient. (See Figure 1) Said receiver communicates with said infusion pump and said sensor via a wireless connection. (Column 3 Lines 49-67)

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- 30. Lord *et al.* fails to specifically disclose a receiver with a microprocessor and programming.
- 31. Mann *et al.* teaches an infusion device comprising a microprocessor configured to facilitate remote programming. (See Column 2 Lines 34-46)
- 32. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of Lord *et al.* with the teachings of Mann *et al.* to provide a receiver with a microprocessor.

Conclusion

- 33. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
 - a. U.S. Patent 6,248,067 to Causey, III et al.
- Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul B. Smith whose telephone number is 571-272-6022. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 am 4 pm.
- 35. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nicholas Lucchesi can be reached on 571-272-4977. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

36. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Paul B Smith Examiner Art Unit 3763

PBS November 20, 2006